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O. PALMER,

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Serious Error Rectified.

All the mountains in Switzerland have suddenly been reduced in height by about ten feet. In 1820 the tip of a certain rock in the Lake of Geneva was calculated to be 376.86 metres above ocean level, and on this basis all the summits in the country were calculated. Recently the discovery was made that an error had been made in fixing the height of that rock, and that it is 3.26 metres lower than it was marked.

Origin of "This Indenture."

Legal documents were once engrossed on parchment because paper cost so much more than dressed skin. The parchment was seldom trimmed exactly and the top was scalloped with the knife, hence the term "this indenture." Even where the lawyers have departed from the custom, still obtaining in England, of using parchment for their legal forms, the phrase has been retained.

Death Is Ghostly Warning.

The ghost of the foster-brother of Campbell of Inverawe, an officer in the Forty-second regiment in the English-French war of 1756, appeared to Campbell in the Scottish highlands, warning him not to shield the murderer of the foster-brother. Campbell did not heed the warning, and was killed at Tiefenroga just after the ghost had made its second appearance.

Rubenstein's Demand.

When Rubenstein was in America some years ago, a friend in New York took him to church. A little preacher preached a little sermon on a little theme. The next Sunday evening the friend invited the great musician to go again. "I will," said Rubenstein, "but on one condition: you must take me to hear a man who will tempt me to do the impossible."

A Perpetual Nightmare.

Quito, the capital of Ecuador, is built immediately beneath the terrible volcano of Pinchinchia, and with five miles of the actual crater; while all around tower similar smoking giants. Some day a cycle of seismic activity will recur in this region of the globe, and the tragedy of St. Pierre and Mont Pelee will be repeated, but on a far vaster scale.

Starvation: Insubordination.

A soldier in garrison at Dresden has been court-martialed for refusing to eat. The court held that refusing to eat, when called to meals, was equivalent to refusing to obey, and sentenced the soldier, whose name is Mader, to eight months' imprisonment for insubordination.

Ben: Perley Poore's Joke.

Maj. Ben: Perley Poore was on a train from Boston to Inland Hill Farm with an invited guest. At a station a brakeman announced Topsfield. "Topsfield," mused the major. "Top's field. I have always wondered where his house and garden are."

Relic of Chicago Fire.

Among the curios preserved in the Bank of England is a banknote that passed through the Chicago fire. The paper was charred but the ink held together and the printing is quite legible. It is kept carefully under glass. The bank paid the note.

Peddlers Rob Autolists.

Two street peddlers in Bradford, England, bought a horse for \$1.25. It was killed by a motor car one day, and the owner of the car paid them \$1.15 for the loss. Thereupon a new industry sprang up on the roads of England.

May Develop Oil Field.

There are indications that an important oil field may be developed by the application of modern methods of petroleum production in the regions of Persia and Turkey lying north and northeast of the Persian Gulf.

Would Ruin the Lawyers.

One of the lawyers who spoke at a recent meeting in London of the Royal Courts of Justice Temperance society said that if England were to turn sober the legal profession would be ruined.

Notice to Church Thieves.

In a church in the east end of London the following notice is posted up: "As all the alms-boxes in this church are regularly emptied, it is not worth while to break them open."

True Religion Never Hard.

Do not expect your religion to be hard. If there be hardness in it, count that hardness to be of your making, not of God's sending.—Philip Brooks.

Small Cost of Salt Production.

Salt costs the producer less than one-tenth of a cent a pound. Uncle Sam's 1904 figures are 27.33 cents for each barrel of 208 pounds.

Drunkards in London.

About 6,000 drunkards are admitted to Pentonville prison, London, every year, says the medical officer.

Pay for Attending Church.

At Falmouth, England, the poor receive six pence each for regular church attendance.

Million of Calendars Given Away.

More than 40,000,000 calendars are given away in this country every January.

Humble Onion's Many Virtues

Declared by Admirer to Be Earth's Best Product.

The opinion is rapidly coming into favor on the tables of all classes of people, as its many virtues are becoming known. "It is undoubtedly the earth's best product," said a leading dealer the other day. "It is a medicine, it is a food, and it is a narcotic."

"I used to be troubled with insomnia. My doctor said: 'Eat a raw onion with a slice of bread every night before retiring.' I did so. I peeled the onion, I put salt on it, and I devoured it with delight; for it was good. I never had insomnia thereafter. Undoubtedly, raw onion taken each night will cure the most obstinate and long-standing cases of this disorder."

"Onions, as a food are most nutritious. The leath comes first of all in this respect, then peas and then the onion."

"As a seasoning the onion is as universal and as necessary almost as salt. Soups, sauced, salads, hardly a dish of the unsweetened sort would be palatable but for the humble onion."

"If the onion cost about a dollar the world would appreciate it; poems would be written in its praise. Because it costs less than a cent its virtues remain unsung."

TOO MUCH FOR THE POLICEMAN.

Aristocracy of Italy, in General, is Miserably Poor.

He Had But Dim Ideas of Symbols in Public Library.

There is an old Venetian adage which says "Conte che non conta non conta niente" ("a count who doesn't count [money] doesn't count for anything"). And this cynical saying is said to represent Italy, the sentiment of the modern Italian in that country, the general feeling toward the titled aristocracy of utter indifference. The lesser sort of titles are regarded as almost valueless, even by their possessors. "I have known," says a writer, "the case of a noble lord who followed the interesting occupation of a street swindler." In a cafe in a certain Italian town I was suddenly forced, and when she was sent by the meat and fish-handers' union, but I hear that they call it the sign of the Soda Act. What that token is I don't know, but they have one like it in Washington that they use in making up weather reports, though how they do it beats me."—Boston Herald.

Well, madam," he replied, "when I first came here and saw them, I thought they must have been sent by the meat and fish-handlers' union, but I hear that they call it the sign of the Soda Act. What that token is I don't know, but they have one like it in Washington that they use in making up weather reports, though how they do it beats me."—Boston Herald.

Real Hard Luck Story.

Dragon Andrews heard a noise in his cellar the other night about bedtime and took a candle and went down to see what the noise was, but a gust of wind blew out the candle when he got down into the cellar and before he could turn around to go back upstairs after a match he knew what made the noise because he could smell it—it was a skunk which had got in through the winder which the Deacon had left open. The next day the Deacon buried his clothes and took a bath, but anybody who has got a nose on their face can still tell that the Deacon met up with a skunk when he comes up close to you—"Bingville Bugle" items in Boston Post.

Could Not Look Pictures.

A young man who had secured a position in a mercantile house in Philadelphia had at the recommendation of a fellow employee engaged board and lodging in a private family. The family were extremely devout. Before each meal a long grace was said. To their dismay, and horror, the new boarder sat bolt upright while the others at table reverently bowed their heads. When the second day passed and the man from the south evinced no disposition to unbend the good lady of the house could endure the situation no longer. "Atheism?" asked she sharply. "No, madam," humbly responded the new boarder, "bold."

The Worth of Ideas.

There may be value in the flimsiest notion. A man thinks of a metal tip for boots, and makes a fortune from it. Another, of scientific bent, notes in a funeral refuse, thrown away negligently, a strong odor when in contact with water, and the result is acetylene gas. A treacherous stream of mineral oil in a Derbyshire mining village was found by Lord Playfair to contain paraffin, and from his recognition of its worth sprang up the gigantic industry which has made fortunes in America. Every invention opens out fresh fields for other inventions.

Kissed Sleeping Post.

Alan Charron, the French poet, is a hero of a romantic legend. One day he sat down in a public place and, being weary and exhausted by the heat of the day, fell into a slumber. Margaret of Scotland, the wife of the Dauphin, afterward known in history as Louis XI, chanced to pass with her attendants, she glanced at the unconscious man, and recognized in him the poet whose verse she so loved. Then, motioning him to sit still, she gently stepped forward and, stooping, imprinted a kiss on the sleeping poet's lips.

Great Substitute Possible.

An emu was one of the few Baron's Court, the Irish rest, the duke of Ahercorm. His grace much interested, and on his return to London one day, left instructions for him to be informed of the letter from the man, leaving the important business of writing the obituary of the obituary of the largest goose in Baron

TRUTH ABOUT THE LAND OF UR

District of Busy Cities Filled With Hum of Commerce.

We may gaze to-day, even as we walk the streets of London and Paris, upon immortal statues, and majestic obelisks, dainty jewels of gold, and delicate silver vases, exquisite signs and vast libraries, maps and pictures, school boy exercises and children's toys, some of which were buried in oblivion two thousand years before Abraham was born. The land of Ur was no desolate expanse of pasture; it was a hive of industry; a district of busy cities, the home of a thriving commerce of settled laws. It had its schools and monasteries, wherein were studied the lessons of an historic past of which its citizens were rightly proud. Abraham and his family were no mere Bedouin sheikhs—as Bible artists love to paint them—rugged, uncouth, unlettered, but men of influence and substance, whose wealth was secured by written conveyances, whose transactions in land and stock gave occupation to the lawyers. Only the poorer peasantry were denied the art of writing, and there seems no valid reason for resisting the broad claim made both in the Talmud and by Josephus that Abraham was abreast of the intellectual movements of his day.—Sunday Strand.

HAVE TITLES BUT NO MONEY

Aristocracy of Italy, in General, is Miserably Poor.

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CHINESE ETIQUETTE.

Strangers meeting in China may freely ask one another their names, savings and their business prospects. It is always considered a compliment to an old Chinaman to ask him his age, but the middle-aged do not as a rule care for the question, and their answers can rarely be depended upon. It is also good form in China to ask the number and sex of a man's children, also if his father and mother are still living. His wife however, must not be mentioned, even in the most indirect manner. Friends meeting, either in or out of sedan chairs, stop their bearing of once and get out with all possible expedition. The game rule applies to acquaintances meeting on horseback.

Headache.

Headache may often be cured by binding on the forehead a handkerchief in the folds of which has been sprinkled black pepper and the whole wrapped in camphor. When the camphor becomes dry again saturate it. It will come in a few minutes and will be induced.

BEGINNING EARLY.

My little nephew recently asked his mother to let him have her fashion book. "What do you want it for?" was his mother's amused query.

"I want to see the winter styles in overcoats for young men of four," he replied gravely.—New York World.

A Hint to Husbands.

A woman simply cannot harbor bad temper when she knows her dress is to her success. If only husbands realized this, the dressmaker's bill might be heavier, but surely would risen in the household, and many would gladly pay the price.

CAMELS OUTDONE.

Other creatures than the camel are able to go along for extended periods without drinking. Sheep in the south western deserts go forty to fifty days in winter without drink and on the green, succulent vegetation that season.

Nelson Statue is Decaying.

The Nelson statue in Trafalgar Square, London, is already decaying. It is found that the only stone to resist, but perhaps the only Portland limestone of which Paul's cathedral is built.

New Mayor is Fired.

In accordance with custom for centuries, when the mayor of the borough of London, first took his seat as a magistrate he

MOISTURE IN THE CAPACITY OF

moisture is twice as great as at 22, and four times as great as at 10° of water—22 degrees.

FATAL SEARCH FOR

While searching for a light outside a Chinese sunken boat near Canton by the Talon, which succeeded in the crew.

THE CHRONIC BACHELOR.

"They accuse me," said the chronic bachelor, "of always looking over my shoulder. But I'm not—I'm trying to evade her."—Cleveland Leader.

ALL MEAT FOR PARISIANS.

A street sign that amazes American visitors in Paris reads: "Butcher's Shop and Mule a Specialty."

HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT?

Gratitude is the thing you feel when you hope that some more of the same agreeable kind is coming?

GREAT SAVING.

A handbills advertising weekly, quickly ascertain our claim for whether an invention is probably patentable. Communicate with us for a free examination. Patent taken through Munn & Co. receive application for a patent.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

A handbills advertising weekly, quickly ascertain our claim for whether an invention is probably patentable. Communicate with us for a free examination. Patent taken through Munn & Co. receive application for a patent.

FOR

Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

Vaudeville.

The name "vaudeville" is understood to be a corruption of Vaux de Vire, the name of two picturesque valleys in the Bois de Normandy, and was originally applied to a song with words relating to some story of the day. These songs were first composed by one Oliver Basquin, a puller in Vire; they were very popular and spread all over France, and were called by the name of their native place (Les Vaux de Vire).

Substitute for Eyesight.

The value of a visual apparatus is so apparent that one can hardly conceive of a creature achieving much without it, yet among ants will be found many diligent and effective "workers" who are blind, though ant soldiers and other members of the ant community have large eyes. The blind ants, who do the most complicated work of the nest, have substitute senses in their antennae.

Offered Real Curiosity.

A recent visitor to the chuchyard in Beaconsfield, England, asked a mid-daged native of the village to be directed to the graves of Burke and Hare. The man said he had no collection of any such persons having been buried there. "But," he added, "you see that little chemist's shop over there? That's the shop where Burke, the trunk-murder of London, used to apprentice!"

GENERAL SUPERVISOR OF INSURANCE.

By John A. McCull, President New York Life.
On the subject of federal regulation of life insurance companies in the United States one might make the reference as brief as the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland by saying there is no such thing as federal regulation of life insurance in the United States, but because such regulation is eminently desirable I am minded to say a word with respect to it.

The act of the Fifty-seventh Congress, authorizing the establishment of a department of commerce and labor may open the way for presentation of the issues involved. The bureau of commerce has already proved of great assistance to insurance companies transacting business in foreign countries, and if its work should in some way bring about a review of the disputed question with an affirmative result a great and permanent service will have been rendered to insurance interests. Federal regulation of life insurance could be made to secure for every policy holder all the benefits now secured by the best State regulation of the business and without the cruelty and the enormous expense involved in its regulation by forty odd insurance departments under our present system.

SCHEPTE OF COMMERCE IN AMERICAN CONTROL.

By Vice President Fairbanks.

The scepter of commercial power is speedily passing into American control. If we are but true to the vast opportunities which lie at our hands, the United States will become the acknowledged leader in the commerce of the world. The conquest will be achieved by the men of trade and not by the men of war. It will come by an irresistible law of commercial gravity. It will come because of our increased productive capacity, because of our superior ability to supply the needs of others; because of the infinite resources of our farms, mines and factories; because of multiplied methods and enlarged facilities of cheap transportation from the centers of production down to the seaboard.

We take pride in our commerce because it tends to lift the country to a higher and better level. It tends to equalize conditions. It enlarges the opportunity of labor and capital, and gives our people more homes and fills them with more of the comforts of life. It brings communities and trade centers together in common interest. A higher civilization follows in its pathway.

While we are a commercial people, we are not subservient to commercialism. We seek to expand commerce as a means, not as an end. We seek its conquests that we may minister to those high aspirations which are the birthright of the Anglo-Saxon race.

STRIKING OIL IS RISKY BUSINESS.

By J. N. Ashton.

"Striking oil" still is one of the most meaningful phrases used in the vernacular of modern investment. It is at once the safest and the riskiest proposition that can appeal to the capitalist. The spouting well is in the fireworks stage of the business—otherwise, speculative stage; not till it has settled down to respond to the pumps for at least twelve months does the careful investor begin to consider its divided paying capacities.

"Too much oil" was the first of Texas experiences. The greatest flow of oil in the history of drilling was from the Lucas well, which, from a depth of 1,025 feet, threw oil 180 feet into the air, at the rate of 70,000 barrels in twenty-four hours. A lake of 300,000 barrels was formed from the unbroken overflow, stretching a mile or more from the derrick. Crude oil dropped from \$1 a barrel to 1 cent a barrel, while water held strong at 25 cents a barrel. The

lake became such a menace that it was decided to burn it. When this was done, and when the insane idea regarding the impossible vastness of the deposits had been shaken sufficiently, the investors began to have hopes of dividends.

Considered geologically, nearly all the great oil fields of the United States are within the belt that starts in New York and trending southwest at an angle of 45 degrees, takes in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Kansas belt starts near the city of Chanute, in that State, and along a line at the same angle southwest are the southwestern Kansas fields, the Indian Territory and the Texas fields.

There are men who have made more money in oil within two years than they made in mercantile and financial ventures in a quarter of a century. As to how much money thousands of young plungers have lost in the aggregate at that time—that is altogether another story. But it is largely their own fault, as they plunge in without experience or careful thought.

REMEDY FOR MUNICIPAL ROTTENNESS.

By Gov. J. W. Folk.

The most conspicuous fact of municipal governments in the United States to-day is that they are governments by the few and not by the people. There is more aggressive rotteness and less aggressive patriotism in our large cities than anywhere else. If the patriotism can be made as aggressive as the rotteness, the problem of good government would be solved by the people taking the government into their own hands. If corruption exists the people are to blame. If corruption is to be eradicated the people alone can do it.

The moral revolution now sweeping over the land means the patriotism that comes from the heart, not from the head. Many men would be willing, if need be, to give up their lives for their city or State. They are needed sometimes, and this kind of patriotism cannot be too highly commended, but the man who is willing to live for his city and State every day is the man that is needed just now. There may be as much patriotism in giving one's time to the betterment of civic conditions and the election of good men to office and in purifying the ballot as in baring one's breast to the bullets of an enemy.

There never was a time when the need for patriotic men in public affairs was greater than now. We need more men actuated alone by the public good and fewer of those who are in politics merely for revenue. The strength of the lawless element is great, but it is as nothing when it comes in contact with a public conscience thoroughly aroused. The people can overthrow civic evil whenever they want to and get just as good government as they deserve or as bad as they permit it to become.

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK.

By Juliet V. Strauss.

It is marvelous that a woman's family will work against her when they should see that she is sacrificing herself on the altar of home. But they will do it. Few families there are indeed who do not "tear down" what the mother has with patience and fortitude built up.

Every housekeeper has certain little cranky notions that there really is no use of her holding out, but it does seem as if she ought to have things as she wants them in her own workshop. I think men have an idea that women complain a great deal about their work. I don't know about that. I do know a number of lazy women, but my idea about the matter is that the vast majority of us do entirely too much without ever saying a word.

When we reach the complaining stage it is a pretty sure sign that the wonderful strength and force that has kept us up so long is on the wane. A woman's complaint of overwork is nearly always a danger signal—women are often cruelly overworked without even knowing it.

marine has experienced with a kind of hydroscopic varnish, or coating, the essential component of which is ground cork, which is consolidated by pressure with copal and litharge, and applied to the walls. Dr. Belli finds that the cork varnish absorbs the watery vapor of the atmosphere to the extent of eight or nine grams for every meter of surface exposed.

Snakes are not the only animals which exhibit the possession of rudimentary hind limbs. In the whale tribe there is no evidence externally of hind limbs. The fore limbs in them are converted into the "flippers," or swimming paddles. Yet, when the skeleton is examined, traces of a haunch and attached rudimentary thigh bones are found. There is developed in certain kinds of whales body piece representing the haunch; the thigh bone is distinct, but there is a mere rudiment attached to it, representing the shin bone or tibia of other animals.

TOMBSTONE TELLS A STORY.

Flagg Memorializes in Marble the Work of a Lifetime.

In the cemetery at Boylston, Mass., is a tombstone which bears this inscription, "The emblems on the four corners of the lot represent the dif-

ways in which Mr. Flagg has amassed a comfortable fortune. He is proud of having been successful, and believes that one of the most vital characteristics of a man is his method of making money. So, briefly, he will inform the world about himself when he dies. "How did I happen to erect such a monument?" he repeated, in reply to a question put to him. "Well, I'll tell you. Ever since I was knee high to a grasshopper I've been going through cemeteries looking at the tombstones, and I used to like to read the inscriptions, and then wonder about the men. On most of them there wasn't much but 'Here lies Tom Grant' or 'Here lies Jim Smith.' Now, that doesn't tell a fellow much. What did I know of the man when I got through reading that? I could have hunted up some of their friends and found out, probably, but that isn't the point. Here was I, a stranger, just passing through, and naturally curious to know something about the fellows who had done their work and retired."

"The more I got to thinking about this, the more I made up my mind that when it came my turn I wouldn't leave anybody who happened to pass by my tombstone in the same quandary. If I put on just 'Here lies George A. Flagg' they wouldn't know me from John Smith. So I said: 'I'll tell 'em something about George A. Flagg and how he made his money.' And I've done it."

Fond of Horses.

"It is not generally known," said the driver of a patrol wagon, that many of the residents living near patrol and fire stations take as great an interest in the horses as we do, and I think it will be conceded that we all love our horses. Prominent men and women bring all kinds of fruits and delicacies for the horses. Very soon the horses come to know them, and about the hour they are in the habit of calling the horses are on the lookout. Horses are very fond of apples and loaf sugar. A physician living adjacent to our station has for several years called at the stable and brought a big apple for each horse. He calls about 7 o'clock each morning, and if he chances to be a few minutes late the horses neigh and become restless. If we are out on a trip at the time the doctor calls he leaves the apples, and although they are beautiful, there is not a man in the station who would eat one of them, so anxious is everyone that the horses should not be deprived of their fruit.

A Choice of Evil.

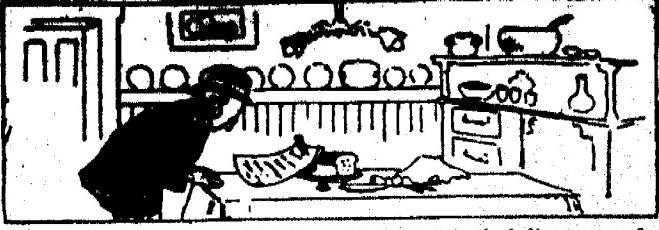
"Why did you ask that woman's youngest child to recite?"

"Because," answered Miss Cayenne, "it was the only way to keep the old child from playing the piano." Washington Star.

A thing that is fashionable because it is expensive is usually expensive because it is fashionable.

Without excitement of some kind we run, body and soul.

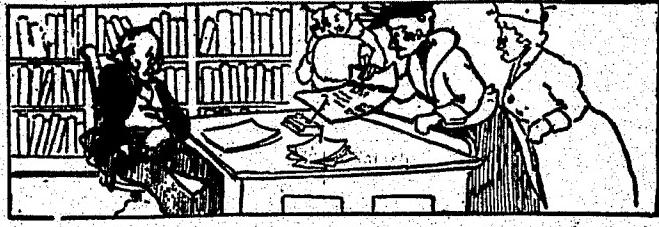
HOME FINANCIAL.



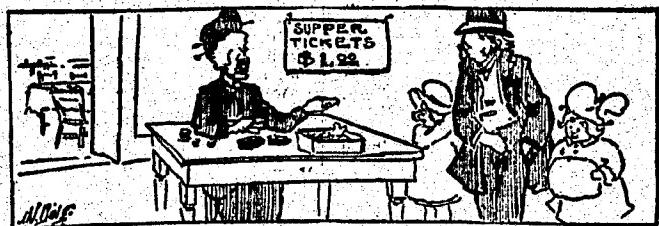
Dear John—Have taken Christine and gone to help the ladies prepare for the church supper. You will find some cold boiled cabbage in the pantry.



A little bill of groceries which your wife ordered for the church supper and charged to your account as her share of the contributions.



Perhaps you have heard that the ladies of our church are going to give a church supper. We thought we could count on you to contribute toward buying the turkeys. Thank you, so much. You must come and bring your family.



Your wife is waiting on the table, but she said to tell you to buy her a ticket with yours and she would sit down when the rest were through. Oh, no; children are full price.

Mr. Blank was not surprised to hear that the supper was a great financial success.

A MILLION-DOLLAR MOSQUE.

Where the Muessin Call Will be Heard in London.

"There is but one Allah and Mohammed is his prophet."

This call of the muessin will soon ring out to the faithful Moslems of London from the minarets of one of the most beautiful structures in the world, located in the heart of that city. Plans have been drawn for the erection of a Mohammedan mosque, to cost \$1,000,000, and to be exceeded in magnificence of architecture and adornment only by the famous mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople. There are about 2,000 Islamites in London, besides those converts who are being attracted to the religion of the Sultan by the fad which prevails in England at present. In Liverpool, on a recent occasion, 100 persons embraced Mohammedanism at the same time.

There is a brief Scripture reading, a prayer, another hymn, and then the signal is given, the steam is turned on,

and the confusing roar of a big shoe factory takes the place of the Sab-

ath eau. Mr. Grosvenor has a small chapel in the factory, which he has named the Pauline Memorial Chapel, and here the services take place. At

the center of which will be the mosque it-

self. This inner court will have 12

MARGARET ASTOR CHANLER.

New York Society Woman Who Contains a "Sanitary" Baby.

Sanitary dairying has become a practical hobby of Miss Margaret Astor Chanler of the famous New York house of Astor. At Barrytown, N. Y., she may be found three-fourths of the year, roaming over her broad acres, directing the farm work and supervising the strictly scientific methods that prevail in her splendid dairy, which has such an enviable reputation that milk from it sells readily for 12 cents a quart. The farm is called Rokeby, and it is the old Astor homestead. The pigs are clear-skinned and dainty enough to be decorated with pink ribbons. The chickens are of the finest strain and the geese are gentle-mannered and of aristocratic lineage.

The farm is ideally located on the east bank of the Hudson, with a remarkably picturesque view of the river and the Catskills. On the estate of 130 acres are the stone and brick mansion, the stable, with eight carriages, the gardener's cottage, the cow barn, the dairy cottage, the creamery and the pig houses. Besides there are tennis courts, arbors, etc. The farm, outside its dairy and piggy features, does not differ from others, the pride of the estate are the thirty-two Guernsey and Jersey cows and the fifteen white Chester pigs. Seldom does one see such cattle. The herd is valued at \$1,500, and from it the dairymen get 200 quarts of milk a day. About a year ago the sanitary dairying was introduced and the creamery was fitted with all the latest devices for refrigeration and sterilization. Floors, walls and ceiling were built of solid composition cement, and every bit of apparatus and fixture in the place is constructed of galvanized zinc, heavily



Labor Oppressed Years Ago.

All the writers on the early labor movement agree that the working people in the early history of the nation had a hard row to hoe. Here is what one writer says:

"The length of a working day in 1825 varied from twelve to fifteen hours. The New England mills generally ran thirteen hours a day the year round. The regulations of the factories were cruel and oppressive to a degree. Operatives were taxed by the company for the support of religion. Habitual absence from church was punished by the Lowell Manufacturing Company with dismissal from employment and in other respects the life of the employees outside the factories was regulated as well as their life within them. Windows were nailed down and the operatives deprived of fresh air. A case of rebellion on the part of 1,000 women on account of tyrannical and oppressive treatment is recorded.

"Women and children were scourged by the use of a cowhide, and an instance is recorded of an 11-year-old boy whose leg was broken by a billet of wood. In Mendon a boy of 12 drowned himself in a pond to escape factory labor. Wages in the mills were small, adults earning between 65 cents and 75 cents a day.

"John Mitchell in his Organized Labor says: 'From 1825 to 1829 the earnings of the American workmen were higher than ever before in the American history. The unskilled workmen, such as sawyers and hodcarriers, received about 75 cents a day for twelve hours' work where they previously received 50 cents from sunup to sundown. During the winter, however, wages were much lower. Men who could earn in summer from 62½ cents to 80 cents a day were glad to receive a smaller sum in winter.'

"According to J. B. McMaster, the enumeration of women was as it is to-day, lower than that of men and their opportunities for employment incomparably less. Women might bind shoes, sew rags, fold and stitch books, become spoolers or make coarse shirts and duds pantaloons at 8 or 10 cents apiece. The making of shirts was sought after because these garments could be made in the lodgings of the seamstress, who was commonly the mother of a little family and often a widow. Yet the most expert could not finish more than nine shirts a week. Fifty cents a week seems to have been about the average earnings at shirtmaking.

"It was about 1825, when the conditions of the American workman had already begun to improve, that considerable unrest appeared among the laboring classes, and from this time to the outbreak of the civil war there was a gradual evolution toward a higher standard of life and labor."

Industrial Notes.

During October the American Federation of Labor issued 19 charters, divided as follows: Central bodies, 7; State bodies, 2; federal labor unions, 6; local trade unions, 4. At the present time it has 118 international unions affiliated, with approximately 27,000 locals.

According to a report issued by the American Federation of Labor, the percentage of workmen unemployed in the month of October is smaller than it has ever been since records were kept. Of 1,855 unions, with an aggregate membership of 164,118, an aggregate return there were nine-tenths of one per cent without employment.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that a labor union has no right to control the acts of its members when performing public duties. The case was that of the Plumbers' Union, which had ordered its members on the board to vote for a certain candidate for inspector. The men refused and were expelled from the union, and the court now orders them reinstated.

The Industrial Workers of the World have about 50 members in Chicago, according to J. K. Keppler, business agent of the Machinists' Union, but he says "they make enough noise for 5,000." The organization was formed last July, and attempts to unite all the workers under one union. It operates in direct opposition to the American Federation of Labor, and officials of that organization say that the new idea is impractical and will not succeed.

Beginning on Monday, Jan. 1, 30,000 hands employed by the American Woolen Company of Boston had their wages advanced 10 per cent. The increase becomes effective in the 30 plants of the corporation, which are located in several States, and several woolen mills in the East not owned by the company have granted a similar advance. It is estimated that the advance will give the American Woolen Company's hands an aggregate of about \$1,000,000 more each year than they have been receiving.

As its final word to the public in anticipation of the coming struggle with the book and job printing houses, the International Typographical Union heads a circular thus: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen." A peculiar feature of the strike at New York will be the tying up of the National Civic Federation Review, organ of the Civic Federation, which is printed in one of the houses pledged to oppose the eight-hour day with nine hours' pay.

During the last two years Argentina, South America, has had more than her share of labor troubles. Strike has succeeded strike, and to such a pass has the labor question arrived that Congress sanctioned a residential law by which the government was authorized to expel from the country all foreigners who were considered dangerous individuals. Over 200 persons have been sent out of the country under this law. The average workman has gained in one way considerably from the strikes, as the eight-hour working day is general throughout the country and wages are much higher.

A Sequel to the Boston "suit case."

It is said that 7,000 wives were deserted by their husbands in New York last year.

The woodpecker must be a superstitious bird, always knocking on wood.



ATTENTIVE CLERK REWARDED.

Aged Customer Given Her Favorite Five Hundred Dollars.

Miss Sadie Gould, of Highland street, Dorchester, an employee of the Gilchrist Co. in Boston, Mass., has been presented with \$500.

Miss Gould has been with the firm about twenty-two years in the coat and suit department. During this time she has become such a general favorite that she has acquired her own coterie of customers.

Among the oldest of these is a woman who makes it a point of having Miss Gould wait upon her whenever she visits the store.

THE SCIENCE OF LIVING.

Dr. George F. Butler Tells More to Eat and How to Assimilate.
Dr. George F. Butler, medical superintendent of the Alma Springs Sanitarium, Alma, Mich., in the October number of "How to Live," gives some interesting as well as sensible rules for acquiring and keeping health. He says: "Without we eat and drink, we die! The provocative to do both rests with the appetite, which, in process of time, becomes a very uncertain guide; for the palate will often induce a desire and relish for that which is most mischievous and indigestible. The old saying of eat what you like is now shunned by everybody of 20 years' experience. Still, without appetite, it is a very difficult affair to sustain—for the pleasure depends chiefly upon the relish. The relish may become, as has been stated, a vitiated one, but it is quite possible to make the stomach, by a little forbearance and practice, as enamored of what is wholesome and nutritious as of that which is hurtful, and not conceivable."

Again he says: "The delicate should feed carefully, not abundantly; it is not quantity which nourishes, but only that which assimilates."

"Be careful of your digestion" is the keynote of the doctor's argument. He says: "Health in man, as in other animals, depends upon the proper performance of all the functions. These functions may be shortly said to be three: (1) tissue change; (2) removal of waste; (3) supply of new material. For the activity of man, like the heat of the fire by which he cooks his food, is maintained by combustion; and just as the fire may be prevented from burning brightly by improper disposition of the fuel, or imperfect supply of air, and as it will certainly go out if fresh fuel is not supplied, and may be choked by its own ashes, so man's activity may be lessened by imperfect tissue change, and may be put an end to, by an insufficient supply of new material and imperfect removal of waste products."

"We should see to it that free elimination is maintained, for the wastes must be kept out of the system in order to have good health. The skin, kidney and bowels must do their eliminative work properly. If the bowels occasionally become torpid, try to regulate them with exercise and proper food, such as fruits, green vegetables, salads, cereals, corn, whole wheat or graham bread, fish, poultry, light soups, etc. Plenty of water is also valuable, and a glass full of cold or hot water the first thing upon rising in the morning will aid much in overcoming constipation. Regular habit, cold baths and massage are very efficacious. In case the constipation does not yield to these hygienic measures, some simple, harmless laxative may be required, such as Calomel Syrup or Fuge—a non-irritating preparation of senna in big syrup—Laxative mineral waters are beneficial in some cases, but not to be employed continually."

"Above all be an optimist, keep the heart young. Cultivate kindness, cheerfulness and love, and do not forget that 'we shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that we do, or any kindness that we show to any human being, let us do it now. Let us not defer it or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again!"

IT IS, Indeed.

"He's got an idea that he'd make a good politician," said the plain citizen.

"That's very likely," said Senator Crook.

"But that isn't easy, is it?"

"Well, it's easier to make a good politician than to make a political good."

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

Let the greatest athlete have dyspepsia and his muscles would soon fail. Physical strength is derived from food. If a man has no food he dies. Food is converted into nutrition through the stomach and bowels. It depends on the strength of the stomach to what extent food eaten is digested and assimilated. The body is a state of starvation when there is abundant food to eat, when the stomach and its associate organs of digestion and nutrition do not perform their duty. Thus the stomach is really the vital organ of the body. If the stomach is "weak" it can be strengthened by exercise upon the stomach the body relies for its strength. And as the body, considered as a whole, is made up of its several members and organs, so the weakness of the stomach will be a consequence of "weak" stomach. It is weak because it is ill-nourished for the action with which it accompanies its words; so much so that the teacher, surprised at his efforts, commended him highly on the ease with which he spoke and the apparent practice which he must have put on the practice.

During his delivery of his lines, one small boy was especially noticeable for the action with which he accompanied his words; so much so that the teacher, surprised at his efforts, commended him highly on the ease with which he spoke and the apparent practice which he must have put on the practice.

Mr. Louis Pave, of Quebec, writes: "For years I have been to fail, my head grey dizz, eyes painful, and I was sore all the time, while everything I would eat would seem to lie heavily like lead in my stomach. I was told it was sympathetic trouble due to dyspepsia, and prescribed for me, and although I took their powders regularly I still no better. Then I met Dr. Pierce, of the Medical Discovery—and stop taking the doctor's medicine. She bought me a bottle and told me to take it to my doctor, and kept up the treatment. I took it, and my stomach became normal, the digestive organs worked perfectly and I soon began to look like a different person. I am now grateful for what your medicine has done for me, and I sincerely thank you for your help."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Medical Adviser. A book of 1000 pages. Send 25-cent stamp for paper-covered, or \$1.00 for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierco, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

I affected with Thompson's Eye Water

BOY'S TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

Mouth and Eyes Covered with Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old, he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest and back, in short the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed, we had to pin his hands down; otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have been studded, a vitiated one, but it is quite possible to make the stomach, by a little forbearance and practice, as enamored of what is wholesome and nutritious as of that which is hurtful, and not conceivable."

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Editor's Vacation.

"Did I go away for my vacation?" repeated one of the editors on a certain morning newspaper, "not I. I stayed right at home and got acquainted with my wife, courted her all over again, and even dug out our old marriage certificate. You see, most of the year I sleep daytime, my profession keeping me at the office most of the night. The neighbors have even expressed curiosity about the mysterious woman who comes to my house in the wee sma' hours with such haunting regularity. It was quite novel, almost exciting, to sit on my own porch in the broad daylight, and by way of more boisterous delights I walked up and down my green-sward, 'wid sun-a-shinin' bright.' Every year I put in my vacation time convincing my wife that she is a married woman, and has a real live husband, thereby reconciling her to the remainder of the year."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DON'T DESPAIR.

Read the Experience of a Minnesota Woman and Take Heart.

If your back aches, and you feel sick, languid, weak and miserable day after day, don't worry. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women in the same condition. Mrs. A. Helman of Stillwater, Minn., says: "But for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be living now. They cured me in 1892. I've been well since.

I used to have such pain in my back that once I fainted. The kidney secretions were much disordered, and I was so far gone that I was thought to be at death's door. Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me I feel as if I had been pulled back from the tomb."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FEELING IN HIS ART.

The singing teacher was visiting the school, and as this was an important event in the district, the pupils had been instructed to memorize a verse or two to recite for the entertainment of the visitor.

During his delivery of his lines, one small boy was especially noticeable for the action with which he accompanied his words; so much so that the teacher, surprised at his efforts, commended him highly on the ease with which he spoke and the apparent practice which he must have put on the practice.

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

MATERIALS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months 50
Three Months 25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

The Historical Society of Michigan.

We give the following greeting of Hon. H. R. Pattenhill to the educators of Michigan, which is full of meat, not only to our teachers but to all citizens who are interested in the history and progress of our great state:

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY

The Historical Society of Michigan was organized in Detroit in 1828, and Lewis Cass was elected the first president and retained the office for some years. Papers of historic value were read, and were afterwards printed, by such noted persons as Gov. Lewis Cass, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Maj. Henry Whiting, Maj. John Bidle, and others. These individuals outgrew the confines of their own state in ability and influence and were called to assist the National Government in different capacities. The societies languished and died after their removal.

About 1853 vigorous efforts were made to resurrect the organization and much was accomplished by Judge Witherell and Walker, but few if any of their papers were preserved. In 1871 the Pioneer Society of Detroit was properly launched, and in the winter of 1873 it received an appropriation from the legislature for publishing its manuscripts. In 1874 it took the name of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

STATE GIVES BOOKS TO SCHOOLS.

Arrangements were perfected by which each school library in the State could receive gratuitously the annual books. At the present time there have been issued 34 volumes which can be obtained by any school library having 100 books of their own, upon application to Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, State Librarian. We urge upon the teachers more frequently study reference to the books. Much valuable information, particularly regarding the settlement and history of Michigan, is to be found in them.

PIONEER DAY.

We request the universal observance of Pioneer Day. The responsibility of the teacher toward all forms is formidable if not appalling. Yet to them must we look for the proper celebration of this day—a memorial service to the pioneers who made our present Michigan possible. Closter never depicted to his blind father a greater gulf than the one lying between the child of today and settlers of the Peninsular State. How are we to bridge this chasm? The stories heard and studied of privations, sacrifices, sorrows, and triumphs experienced by the old people of your vicinity make a strong union with the progress and culture of pupils of today, and obtainable in no other way. Let this subject appeal to you as a duty by which you can discharge the debt you owe the heroes of blazed trails and heroines of wheel and loom.

The Department of Public Instruction, one of our strongest supporters, suggests topics, but you alone can put in this work and inspire the young with the reverence so largely lacking today among young Americans. Give reports of these anniversaries to the Department or the Moderator. Encourage the habit in your pupils of gathering and reporting local historic events in your current topics in school, and forwarding the choicest items to the State Society.

JOHN D. PIERCE MEMORIAL.

It is not presumptuous to ask you to remember the pledge given in your name by the Society last year of a memorial in the Capital City to Father Pierce. Few counties so far as far have responded. We did not remind you of the education you obtained in the public schools, or of the well deserved income it has afforded you, and the obligation you thus indirectly owe this cause, but requested the small sum of ten cents per capita to place, in the hall of fame we hope to rear, a testimonial to the pioneer of education—upon whose noble foundation you are building today—surely no second call should ever be needed, but duty and pride should inspire you to honor yourselves in this tribute you thus pay to this prophet and priest of learning. Add a nickel to your gift for some teacher we shall be unable to reach.

STATH MUSHUM.

Suggest to your pupils the value of the State Museum, and what it would mean if each grade in the school would add one historic relic.

MANUAL TRAINING.

As we attempt to picture to the young life of the early settlers, so we also desire to demonstrate to the self-satisfied pioneers that the old days are not the only days, and through exhibits sent by the several schools of manual training and domestic science point the pioneers to the practical, altruistic education now offered. We desired therefore a choice loan, to be replaced every two years, from your best manual training exhibits.

GREETINGS.

We congratulate you on the record you have made Michigan in making

ing. In pioneer days the blockhouses were places of refuge from dangerous foes. These have been replaced by school houses devoted to rearing of citizens, and these peace victories are as dear and sacred as those of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg. If we can secure you as our allies it means advance and success in our work, and better justice to our great State.

Count this Society as one of the best channels for encouraging patriotism, and aid in every plan to pay tribute to the grand past opening towards our golden future.

HENRY R. PATTENGILL,
Secretary.

The Boy and the Farm.

The question of keeping the boy on the farm has been widely discussed and many theories and ways of accomplishing it have been suggested. When it comes to be a stern economic necessity, as it surely will, and a relatively fewer number in the cities can live on the vices and crimes of humanity, the problem will solve itself. Not all the boys, however, should be kept on the farm, for many are needed in other lines of work, and it is an established fact that farm boys make the best business men.

Ohio is doing something. A department of its state university has been established and over 2,000 children on the farms are taking up the work of studying nature. It is the aim of the department to get the children in the country schools interested in agriculture and the things they come in contact with in everyday life. Professor A. B. Graham, who had charge of the work, says that "boys are great here worshippers. In many homes and schools children hear of Fairbanks, but not of Burbank; of General Wood, but not of Jethro Wood; of Louisa May Alcott, but not of Bronson Alcott; of Reid and Riley the diplomat and poet but not the Reid and Riley who patiently and with painstaking effort developed excellent corn." Are not those whose names are less familiar as deserving of our consideration for what they have done to contribute to our material wealth and comfort as those whose names are associated with war, statescraft or letters?"

So the aim is to get the schools to offer a greater opportunity for the children to become interested in rural life. The children should be given something to raise at home, so the parents must co-operate with the school.

They must be taught that those who have fought out the battles for agriculture advancement are just as great as those who carry a musket, and that there heroes on the farm as well as in the cities. Get the children interested in rural life.

It seems to us that the work which has been taken up by three or four state universities in a most commendable work, and it is taking a long step toward solving the problem of how to keep the boy on the farm. Jackson Patriot.

Germs and the Small Boy.

While the germ theory, and its application as an aid to health, may be generally accepted by reasoning grown-ups, there are indications that it is a stump in the case of the American boy.

This is essentially a day and age of sterilization. The discovery and marvelous growth in popularity of the germ theory has colored every act of the every day life. That the benefits of the new fashion of sterilizing have been most marked goes without saying. Most of the regulations forced upon us by the scientists in the last generation have been pleasing in their application, too.

If sterilization added nothing to the sweetness of milk, it at least gave a pleasing mental sensation of security in drinking it. If the boiling of the water took away some of its crispiness to the tongue, it did not rob it of its wetness, and we had a comfortable feeling when we swallowed it that we were not gulping down living things of unknown and horrible potentiality in the way of future disease. So sterilization has been welcomed in the practice generally as well as in the theory. Now, indeed, has it grown to the point where the matter is a mania with some.

To be sure the fad bore a little heavily upon a few when the edict went forth that the kiss should be included in the sterilization process before consumption, but this restriction never aroused the feeling that is likely to be expressed when the news is spread of the regulations urged by the Chicago health department upon the small boys of the Chicago schools.

The Chicago enthusiasts in this subject of preventing the spread of germs have prepared a list of don'ts which strike deep into the very life of the small boy. He may not put his fingers in his mouth; he may not lick his finger to turn the pages of his school book, moisten his pencil tip with his tongue, or carry money in his mouth. And above all, he must not think of borrowing from a friend for his own use that particular "all-day form of candy dear to the childish heart under the name of "suckers." In fact, that life must be reduced to such a point of sterilization that the chief joys are eliminated.

If this isn't proof that the germ theory has been carried too far, it is at least evidence of a Chicago conspiracy against the small boy, and in either case the assault on personal liberty will be effectively repulsed, undoubtedly.

Measles still hang on. The last to have them is Edmund Houghton. Mrs. Hood, with her grandchildren, Errol and Guy Lozo, spent the holidays with friends and relatives at Bayne City.

How many have broken the new resolutions made with the New Year?

"I am an American Citizen."

The national commission appointed to study the subject of naturalization, with a view to abating crying abuses of the high privilege of American citizenship, has reported and recommends in substance:

1. "That a uniform fee of at least \$7 be prescribed by law.

2. "That no naturalization be permitted within thirty days preceding any national election.

3. "That the present "declaration of intention," in my court chosen by the maker, at least two years before naturalization be abolished.

4. "That there be substituted a petition for naturalization, to be filed at least three months in advance of action thereon, and that action be taken only in the court where the petition is filed.

5. "That duplicates of all such petitions be filed with a national bureau of naturalization at Washington.

6. "That naturalization be granted to persons who do not intend to reside permanently in the United States.

7. "That naturalization be granted to any person who cannot speak the English language."

The last provision has been constructed by careless correspondents into the absurdity of an attempt to prohibit immigration except from the British Isles." It is nothing of the kind. It is in no sense a restriction upon immigration, but only upon naturalization. And, in view of the fact that English is and will remain the language of this country and of its laws, it is a perfectly proper restriction.

The first two provisions are intended to prevent naturalization for improper political purposes. The next three are intended to pacify the frauds now made possible by having records of the two steps in naturalization in different and widely separated courts.

The sixth is to stop the nuisance of having persons come here

and become naturalized not that they may become Americans, but merely that they may go back to their own country and there claim American protection when they get into trouble.

enforcement of the seventh provision will help greatly to break up this nuisance.

The naturalization commission appears to have done its work thoroughly and well, and to have devised a plan that will, if loyally carried out, abate the evils now complained of that these evils should be abated, and that swiftly and severely, no true American, no matter where born, will deny.

American citizenship is a great privilege. It is a privilege which deserves to be so guarded that only those who honestly desire it and decently appreciate it should be permitted to share it.

For the true American feels that no rank, title, or station, no matter by whom conferred upon him, can possibly equal in value or dignity that which he enjoys when he can say,

"I am an American citizen!"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Mammoth Game Pres- rve.

Alaska is a big country, and it has big possibilities. It has the biggest bear, the biggest moose, the biggest mountain sheep and the biggest salmon and grayling in the world. All of these are plentiful and can be taken under United States regulations. Time was when Alaska and Siberia were thought of by many as synonymous and without any idea of just what was meant by either name. That has all changed in the last few years and now Alaska is not so very far away from Seattle. Moreover, it has been found to be anything but an uninhabited and uninhabitable country. It is without doubt the greatest game country on the globe today, because it is the newest, and conditions are right for the maintenance of game animals and birds.

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theory. Now, indeed, has it grown to

the point where the matter is a mania

with some.

This week will be observed as a

week of prayer.

Mr. Granger of Pinconning visited

over Sunday with friends.

Miss Carrie White is visiting her

Aunt Mrs. J. Higgins.

Miss Robbin's is visiting at W. T.

Lewis.

Ed Brennan is on the sick list.

Mrs. Tom Brennan of Deward visited

relatives and friends here Friday.

A. Gay is visiting out of town.

Miss Ethel Miller of Bay City is

visiting with Miss Laura Lewis.

C. Newman and wife and F. Griffith

and wife have come back to live.

Stella Trudeau is in Lewiston.

Mrs. Wood is enjoying a visit from

her relatives from the south part of

the state.

Sixteen energetic people held down

the watch meeting and were ready to

escort the new year in with new resolu-

tions for the better, the coming year.

Ida McColman of Blue Lake is visit-

ing here.

Judge Correspondence.

Fine sleighing came just in time for

the mill men to draw their logs easily,

and all are busy at their work.

The school children are enjoying

their two weeks vacation and spend

their time with sleds and skates in-

stead of books.

Measles still hang on. The last to

have them is Edmund Houghton.

Mrs. Hood, with her grandchildren,

Errol and Guy Lozo, spent the holida-

days with friends and relatives at Bayne

City.

How many have broken the new resolu-

tions made with the New Year?

SELIN.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Happy New Year.

Write it 1906.

Turn over a new leaf.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Novelty photos at Laura's old stand.

Penny photos at the Novelty gallery.

Choice apples at Metcalf's market.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Make new resolutions and keep them.

The township treasurers report a very satisfactory showing for Dec.

The January session of the Board of Supervisors will convene next Monday.

All kinds of baking, bread, cakes, and pastry at the new restaurant.

H. P. FOLLIA.

Settle your accounts, invoice your property and know just where you are at.

House to rent. Convenient for a large family. Near the schoolhouse.

E. F. McCALLAMORE.

Dressmaking and plain sewing done. Will try and please you. Mrs. L. D. TOWER.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Dr. E. G. Payne of Roscommon has sold his drug store and will give his time to the practice of his profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyel spent their Christmas vacation with her mother, Mrs. Snively, of Roscommon.

M. Laur has left a number of packages of photographs at the Avalanche office, for delivery to his customers, who are requested to call for them.

O. F. Barnes was up from the Ranch last week, after spending Christmas with the family in Lansing. He reports stock feeding well.

Does advertising pay? An add in last week's AVALANCHE for a stove, sold one on Saturday and five others have been offered in response.

Everybody will read the supplement in this issue giving list of lands delinquent for taxes, which will be sold in May next.

Anybody and everybody who wants a sleigh, heavy medium or light, can find them here, the best in the market and at right prices. O. PALMER.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded. Fournier's Drug Store.

WANTED—Will pay cash for a large size second hand heating stove in good order, box stove preferred. Address, with description and price.

Stove, Avalanche Office.

The new furnace in the Presbyterian Church was used Sunday for the first time, and promises to be all that was hoped.

The Electric Co. have installed new lamps in the streets, so that the lights are now eminently satisfactory and claimed to be as good as in any town in the state.

J. A. Morrison, manager of the Central Drug store went to his home at Cass City, for the New Year holiday. He deserved the trip, after his strenuous year of labor.

The Roacommon News reports fine improvement in the case of Mrs. S. C. Briggs, who was injured by a fall on the ice in that village, which we reported last week.

Mrs. M. Cardinal of Wolverine, a sister of Mrs. James McCallamore, fell on an icy walk, and was so injured that her life is endangered. Her sister went up Monday on the first train.

There is no village in Michigan that can boast of a finer Holiday display of goods than was shown in Grayling, and the immense stocks are reduced to a minimum, in proof of the good times and rush of business.

Surveyor Newman was doing some work at Underhill's Ranch, near Lovell last week, and says we did not give half the facts in our description of the improvements. The stock is fine, and there is plenty of forage for all, raised on the farm.

Last week, the Tawas Herald, of which our former townsman, Len Patterson is Editor and proprietor, began Vol. 23. Mr. Patterson has kept the paper improving and deserves the support he receives, and more, from the citizens of Iosco Co., for giving them an up-to-date, live local paper.

Besides the thousands of Christmas gifts which were presented here last week, over 200 turkeys and geese were presented to the customers of our business men, and hundreds of baskets laden with grocery supplies were distributed among the worthy, by their employers. We believe no poor family in the village was overlooked. Verily, "Grayling is the best town in the state."

New F. S. specials again.
J. W. SORENSEN.

John J. Niederer was doing business in Roscommon the last of the week.

There has been but one criminal case reported in this county since October 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumley paid a holiday visit to their daughter at Lewis-ton, last week.

FOR SALE—Big round oak heating stove, nearly new.

R. W. BRINK.

Mrs. L. B. Niles who is teaching at Lovell, is enjoying a two weeks vacation at her home here.

It is time to begin. Take a look at our F. S. special.

J. W. SORENSEN.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. W. Becker spent last week in Detroit with the children, and getting acquainted with the new grandson.

The New Year starts out with fine business weather, good sleighing, and just snow enough, with swamp roads easily made and freezing.

Found in the street, Dec. 29, a silver watch. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice. Clair McDonald.

Tailoring and dressmaking parlors; Third door north of Michigan Avenue on Cedar street. Jan 4-3w

MRS. COLBURN & STRONG,

Mrs. J. A. Leighton went to Kalkaska last week and staid to spend Christmas with the Dr., who is looking after his lumbering interests in that vicinity.

Elmer Ostrander was in town last week with a load of wood drawn by a frisky pair of steers in a yoke, the first seen here in several years, except a couple of single fellows driven to harness.

Prof. Clark and his orchestra went to Gaylord for the K. P. Parlor, Monday evening. Our neighbors know where the best music comes from and they must have the best. It is reported as a very enjoyable occasion.

Augustus Funk completed a three inch tubular well last week for O. F. Barnes, on the Ranch, that, with the gasoline engine, pumps forty barrels an hour. The well is 110 feet deep.

Circuit Court convenes next Monday. There is not a criminal case on the docket, and not a civil case, except an argument on Demurser. Tax sale matters will of course receive the attention of the Court.

We could not catch them all last week, and have learned that Miss Anna Canfield thinks Bay City the only place to spend Christmas because the father and mother live there. We think she is right. "There's no place like home."

Friday Jan. 5, 1906. The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. L. T. Wright at 2:30 o'clock. It is requested that the ladies bring their thimbles and come prepared to sew. All ladies of the congregation are invited to attend.

The total number of criminal cases for the last six months in this county as reported by the Prosecuting Attorney is 36, divided as follows: Assault and Battery 10. Drunk 10. Disorderly 2. Larceny 7. Burglary 1. Violation of Game law 5, and Murder 1. Two were acquitted and one discharged on examination.

Word was received here last week of the death of Frank L. Hadley at Holly, on Thursday. He was a resident of this village twenty years ago, and built the home now owned by Jno. Leece, but later returned to his farm where he died. He had been an invalid for a long time and his death was not unexpected.

Charles Stanard has exhibited at our office a United States Land Patent, dated August 5th, 1837, signed by Martin Van Buren, President, issued to Nathaniel Nelson of Genesee County, a brother of Mr. Stanard's grandmother. The ancient document is in a perfect state of preservation and will last centuries longer.

Married at the residence of the bride's parents, at Gaylord, Dec. 25, 1905, Uri Shirts of Grayling, and Miss Viola Sherwood, Rev. J. B. Marsh officiating. The happy pair are now in Grayling, receiving the congratulations of their friends.

At the same time and place, Wm. Sherwood of Grayling, and Miss Mary Somerville, of Bad Axe, whose home will be in Gaylord, for the winter.

The finest bird stock ever received in Crawford County, and as fine as ever in the United States came to the Woodmere Poultry Farm last week. There were fifty pairs of Homer Pigeons, for squab breeding, imported from Belgium, and a pen—one cock and five pullets of Cornish, Indian Gamefowls, a direct importation from Cornwall, England. The price paid for each of the birds would make a good payment toward a cow here, but the money is in perfect stock.

The utter idiocy that occasionally crops out in some of our metropolitan papers was fully exhibited a few days ago in the Detroit News, in giving a half column editorial, concerning the dress of Ex Governor John T. Rich at the Owosso banquet, combining ridicule, with insinuations that the change of the cut of his coat indicated a change of principle, and was all for political effect, etc., ad nauseum.

The attempt of the News to be funny, if that was meant, was a flat failure, and the article was out of place, and a gratuitous insult to a man who has never failed to be a gentleman.

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TELEPHONE MEETING.

Portage Lake—Beaver Creek—
Grayling Line.

Parties interested in a telephone line running from Grayling to Portage Lake and Beaver Creek are requested to meet at the AVALANCHE office on Saturday, Jan 13, 1906 at 2 o'clock.

It is proposed to organize a farmers' stock company. There will be no speculative holding of the shares, and the cost of maintenance on such lines averages 50 cents to 75 cents per year to each shareholder. The cost of construction is very small compared with the benefit derived. Please attend the meeting and talk the matter over.

Grayling, Mich., Jan. 2, 1906.
J. L. HANNES.

Ten Years.

J. Leahy the Optician who's ad appears in this issue has been visiting Grayling for just ten years, and by untiring efforts he has long since proven to the satisfaction of all that his integrity and skill cannot be questioned, as a result he has been consulted by many of our citizens. When we consider the time and money saved from a trip to the city where none more competent can be consulted, we should all appreciate his coming.

Grange Installation.

There will be public installation of the new officers of Crawford County Grange at the Grange Hall, next Saturday, Jan. 6, and the ceremony will be preceded with an oyster dinner, given by the grange. The grange is planning some important work for the near future and all members are urgently requested to be on hand promptly. The citizens and business men are also cordially invited.

A Fearful Fate.

It is a fearful fate to endure the terrible torture of piles. "I can truthfully say," writes Harry Colson, of Masonville, La., "that for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles, Buckleins Arnica Salve, is the best cure made." Also beat for cuts, burns and injuries. 25c at L. Fournier druggist.

My Creed.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetnes of love and sympathy. Let us learn to aoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way. Selected.

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RESOLUTIONS

are now in order, and no better or more profitable resolution can be made by you than to trade at the New Grocery Store in the year 1906.

Give us a trial order, which will surely make you a steady customer.

COURTESY, QUALITY AND LOW PRICES will do it.

Come and see for yourself!

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Fall Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weares and fabrics for Ladies' High Classsed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Gouill Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

CONNINE & CO.

1906.

Thanking our customers for the liberal patronage given us in past years, and wishing all health, happiness and prosperity in the future, we are

Yours respectfully

Fournier's Drug Store.

The old Reliable.

Glasses Fitted.

If you value your health, don't neglect your bowels. They are the mainspring of your physical energy, the key to your health and strength.

If you are constipated, give the bowels the help they need. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation—not temporarily, but to stay cured. Give them a fair test, they will prove it.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Comrades of the G. A. R., will take notice that the installation of officers for this year will be held next week Saturday evening. All members of Marvin Post are expected to be present to touch elbows and renew the ties of 61 to 65.

Jan. 10, at the G. A. R. hall will be a gala night on account of the joint installation of the officers of the Forestor Lodge. Court Grayling, No. 790 and Companion Court, No. 652. All members are requested to be present.

The Knights of the Loyal Guards elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Captain General—Mable Colburn, Senior Captain—Oura Shook, Junior Captain—Elmer Ostrander, Senior Lieutenant—Julia Pillsbury, Junior Lieutenant—Uri Shirts, Paymaster and Treasurer—Katie Waldron,

Recorder—Margaret Burton, Chaplain—Frank Griffin, Sentinel—Eddie Cooper, 1

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THREE BANKS CLOSE.

FAILURE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MEMPHIS.

Merchants' Trust Company Causes Trouble by Anticipations of Heavy Run and Others Fall with It—Ohio Officers Shot by Desperadoes.

Memphis, Tenn., experienced the closing of three banks Wednesday without feeling the least disturbance in financial circles. The Merchants' Trust Company, anticipating a heavy run, preliminary information of which was given by the withdrawal of many deposits Tuesday afternoon, was the immediate cause of the suspension of that bank and the appointment of John P. Edmundson, a lawyer, as receiver. The American Savings Bank and Trust Company, which is dominated by the directorate of the Merchants' Trust Company, fearing that the failure of the other institution would cause a run on its own deposits, also suspended payment until the affairs of the Merchants' Trust Company shall have been adjusted. The American Savings Bank and Trust Company, it develops, absorbed the Mechanics' Savings bank at Main and Calhoun streets and took charge of the latter company's business. It is stated by the officials of both institutions that the depositors will be fully protected and paid dollar for dollar. The stockholders of the Merchants' Trust Company, it is said, will suffer to the extent of 20 per cent on the capital invested.

MYSTERY IN BANK THEFTS.

Two Packages of Currency Disappear at Wanigan in Peculiar Manner.

The Merchants' bank of Wanigan, Man., has been victimized to the extent of \$10,000 by two recent mysterious robberies. Two weeks ago a package of currency containing \$7,000 disappeared from the teller's cage. The fact was kept secret, but a rigid investigation failed to disclose the slightest trace of the money or to give a clew as to the thief. The other day another package containing \$3,000 disappeared while in transit to the clearing house.

NIAGARA FALLS FIRE SWEEP.

Three Hotels and Adjacent Buildings Damaged—Loss About \$140,000.

Three hotels and several other adjacent buildings were badly damaged by fire, which broke out in a grocery store in the basement of the old Porter hotel in Niagara Falls, N. Y. All of the hotel guests escaped in safety, but with the loss of their clothing and other personal effects. The flames spread to the Imperial hotel and to the Temperance House Annex in the rear. The total loss is estimated at \$140,000.

BANDITS SHOOT MARSHALS.

Suspected Car Barn Thieves Fatally Wound Perryburg, O., Officials.

Marshall Frank Thornton was shot and probably fatally wounded and his deputy, William Scott, was shot in the right foot in a desperate battle with five men in the Perryburg, Ohio, Internurban station. The men are believed to be members of the safe-blowers' gang which raided the Central avenue car barns in Toledo Sunday. After the battle the desperados scattered and escaped.

ANOTHER SANTA AT DEATH'S DOOR.

After playing Santa Claus for a number of neighbors' children George Reed, aged 22, was burned fatally at his home near Tunnel Hill, ten miles from Coopersburg, Ohio. After the celebration Reed went to his room and in lighting a lamp ignited the long cotton whiskers he wore for the disguise.

GAS TANK EXPLODES AND KILLS.

Death prevented the festivities of a Salvation army holiday entertainment prepared in a hall at 6337 Halsted street, Chicago, when Capt. A. W. Follett, in charge of the army in Englewood, was fatally injured, dying at 11:30 p. m., and many others were seriously injured by the explosion of a gas tank.

COAL COMBINE MEN ARE FINED.

J. V. N. Yates, H. G. Brayton and William Schaefer, members of the Cleveland Coal Dealers' Association, were fined \$500 and costs each on a plea of guilty of violating the State antitrust law. Eight other members of the association were fined, the cases against them being nolled.

BURGLARS IN POSTAL STATION.

Expert cracksmen broke into the offices occupied by postal station No. 63 and the Deering Building and Loan Association, 380-382 Clybourn avenue, Chicago. They drilled open a safe and escaped with stamps and money to the amount of \$50.

CUTS ON NEWSPAPER Passes.

The Pennsylvania railroad has placed newspapers in the same list with politicians as far as passes and transportation are concerned. It has ordered that Jan. 1 all newspaper advertising shall be paid for in cash and no transportation shall be given.

SHAW APPEALS TO CHICAGO BANKERS.

Secretary Shaw came from Washington to Chicago to ask the local bankers to be lenient with Wall street during the present tightness of money. He concluded that the whole investing public is concerned.

SELL PESTHOUSE Loot.

A number of persons in Duluth who purchased cooking utensils, bedding and clothing from strangers the other day have exposed the community to a small-pox epidemic, the articles offered for sale having been stolen from the pesthouse.

BRITISH BANK GOES DOWN.

The British bank of Melfort, Captain Coupland, from Ancon for Puget Sound, drove ashore on the rocks of Vancouver Island, a quarter of a mile east of Amphitrite Point, Tuesday night, and all on board were lost.

STATE BY HOLD-UP Men.

Charles O. Bader, proprietor of the Falls hotel in Minneapolis, was murdered in the bar attached to his hotel by an unknown man who was a partner in a holdup in which \$300 was secured. Bader was shot when standing behind the bar, and was making no attempt to resist the masked men.

FLAMMAMON'S WIFE Dies.

Robert Flammamon, heartbroken after his defeat in the prize ring, was stricken with a new sorrow in San Fran cisco when he received a telegram from his wife announcing that she had died with a new lover, said to be wealthy.

INDICT BRIDGE TRUST.

Grand Juries Act on Charge of Conspiracy to Keep Up Prices.
In Napoleon, Ohio, the grand jury has returned eighteen indictments against Ohio bridge companies for alleged violations of the Valentine anti-trust law. Those indicted are the Adams Brothers Company, Bridge and Iron Works, J. T. Adams, Jr., agent; the Brackett Bridge Company of Cincinnati, W. W. Mills, agent; the Bellefontaine Bridge Company, J. M. Frouner, agent; Champion Bridge Company, E. P. Hampshire, agent; Massillon Bridge Company, R. W. Huston, agent; Canton Bridge Company, H. G. Harrold, agent; King Bridge Company, Cleveland, E. J. Newton, agent. The companies are charged with forming a combination to keep up prices, and it is asserted that they have had the counties completely at their mercy. The state, it is asserted, has been divided into districts by the bridge combine and certain companies assigned to certain districts, thereby killing all competition on the bridge work. It is stated that civil action will be taken against the companies to recover damages.

LAND THIEVES IN DANGER.

Government Makes Special Effort to Stop Frauds in Nebraska.
Another big shake-up in the Nebraska land fraud cases is due. The government has four agents and detectives in the state securing evidence which will be presented to a special grand jury. It is the intention of the federal authorities to push the fight to the limit this time and all the special machinations of the interior and judiciary departments will be expended toward this end. Richards and Constock, cattlemen convicted recently of illegally fencing a government land, are understood to be involved in the new cases. These men were given a nominal fine and a few hours imprisonment in the custody of an attorney sworn in as a United States deputy marshal. Disgusted at the light sentence, the government dismissed Postmaster Baxter and United States Marshal Matthews, who were regarded as partially responsible for the outcome of the case. The stockholders of the Merchants' Trust Company, it is said, will suffer to the extent of 20 per cent on the capital invested.

MYSTERY IN BANK THEFTS.

Two Packages of Currency Disappear at Wanigan in Peculiar Manner.
The Merchants' bank of Wanigan, Man., has been victimized to the extent of \$10,000 by two recent mysterious robberies. Two weeks ago a package of currency containing \$7,000 disappeared from the teller's cage. The fact was kept secret, but a rigid investigation failed to disclose the slightest trace of the money or to give a clew as to the thief. The other day another package containing \$3,000 disappeared while in transit to the clearing house.

MODERN GOLIATH IS SLAIN.

Missouri Giant Is Killed with Stone Thrown by Small Boy.

Mitchell Shadick, a giant seven feet tall, was almost instantly killed four miles west of Columbia, Mo., by Henry Jones, 18 years old, who brought him down with a stone no larger than a walnut thrown from a distance of forty feet. Shadick had struck at a younger brother of Jones and, it is claimed, picked up a club with the intention of assaulting the latter. The boy picked up a small stone and threw it at the giant. It struck him behind the left ear and after running about in a circle for several minutes he fell dead. No scar was found on the body of the giant. There was no coffin in Columbia long enough to contain the body of the victim and it was found necessary to make one to order. The friends of Jones refer to the encounter as the fight between David and Goliath.

NEBRASKA OFFICIAL REMOVED.

President Orders District Attorney Baxter, Who Refused to Resign.

Disputes from Washington announce that President Roosevelt has summarily removed from office District Attorney Baxter of Omaha, who refused to resign. Mr. Baxter wrote the Attorney General last Thursday that he had the consciousness of having done his full duty as district attorney, and therefore left the matter of his removal with the President, taking the position that a resignation, even upon request, would be an admission that the prosecution of the cattle barons had been a farce.

FIELD LEAVES \$1,525,000.

Estate of Late Son of Chicago Merchant Is Placed in Probate.

Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago left no will and letters of administration have been granted to Arthur D. Jones and Stanley Field by John D. Casey, assistant to the probate court judge. Marshall Field, Sr., was appointed guardian over his three grandchildren, Marshall Field III, Henry Field, 10 years old, and Gwendolin Field, 4 years old. The personal estate, the court is informed, is valued at about \$1,450,000 and the real estate at about \$75,000. Although Mr. Field is made guardian of the children, the direct supervision of the estate will fall upon Stanley Field and Mr. Jones. Bonds were furnished by the administrators to the amount of \$200,000, with Marshall Field and John G. Shedd as sureties.

ALLEGED "BAD MAN" DEAD.

"Black Jack" Gallagher, Said to Have Been Union Slugger, Dies.
"Black Jack" Gallagher, alleged union slugger fighter and all-around "bad man," according to the police, is dead in Chicago. He died of consumption at his mother's home. Gallagher first came into publicity when he was arrested on the charge of assaulting Attorney A. C. Allen in 1903. Mr. Allen was counsel for a number of corporations involved in labor struggles. Gallagher was not convicted of the slugging. Later Gallagher was charged with having part in the murder of Constable Julius Biedermann, killed at Blue Island in 1904, but Gallagher again was acquitted. Several indictments are pending against him in the Criminal Court.

BROOMSTICK HOLDS PRISONERS.

Wife of Missouri Sheriff Prevents Attempted Jail Delivery.

But for the heroism of Mrs. N. Graves, wife of the sheriff, assisted by a broomstick, there would have been a jail delivery in Macon, Mo. John Flake, a "yeggman," sentenced to three years, took advantage of the liberty allowed because of the holidays and opened the main door of the jail, only a chain being left to hold it. He squeezed through the opening. The other prisoners attempted to follow, when Mrs. Graves seized an old broomstick and beat them back. Flake got away.

ARREST Indian for Murder.

James Parker, a young Omaha Indian, is under arrest in Pender, Neb., charged with killing Bryan Preston, another Omaha Indian, son of White Wensel, a well-known Omaha redskin. Preston has not been seen for several days, all efforts to find him proving futile. One theory is that the two Indians got into a drunken quarrel and that Parker disposed of Preston by killing him and putting the body under the ice.

SANTO DOMINGO Disturbance.

Santo Domingo is swept by revolution, the president has been forced to flee from his capital and heavy fighting is imminent. Officials of the United States, when the news reached Washington, displayed a disposition to stand aloof.

First Heroin Medal Awarded.

George Poell of Grand Island, Neb., a locomotive fireman who saved a child's life and lost his leg in doing so, is the first man to receive a medal for herculean under the recent act of Congress, and President Roosevelt, in a personal letter, paid a high tribute to his bravery.

Killed by His Automobile.

James E. Martin, New York clubman, was killed in an automobile accident near Flushing, L. I., his machine turning over when it struck a soft spot in the road.

Big Pine Sale Concluded.

Michael Kelley and associates of Duluth have just concluded the largest individual deal in long leaf yellow pine ever made in Louisiana. It involves \$3,000,000 and the transaction is for cash.

Two Are Killed by Trains.

While driving in a runabout across the tracks of the Long Island railroad at Brooklyn Hills James Kelly and Harry Galway were struck by a train and instantly killed.

Lower Branch TIRED OF SENATE DOMINATION.

Will Imbibe the Spirit of Speaker Cannon, Tawney and Hepburn, Leaders Who Are Old in Membership but New in Influence.

Washington correspondence:

TO BUILD LONG CAR LINE.
Contracts Let for Connecting Links in Chicago-Cleveland Road.

Contracts have been let for the construction of the final links of the interurban electric line which is to connect Cleveland and Chicago, and which is planned ultimately to become a part of the Chicago-New York electric trunk line. Edwin Hanna and J. B. Hanna are heavily interested in the project, which is known as the Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend railway. The company is controlled by Cleveland capitalists. One of the links contracted for is from Laporte to South Bend. The company's capital has been increased to \$40,000,000, and a \$5,000,000 issue of bonds has been floated. Another extension will give a connection with the Hanna road already in operation, which extends from Indiana Harbor to South Chicago. Connection will be made with the Illinois Central at Kensington, Ill.

CHINIST. SEEING IN THE NEW COUNTRY OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAWYERS

He studied Blackstone after pounding all day on iron and steel and at the age of 27 was admitted to the bar. He took a course later in the law school of Wisconsin University. In 1890 he was elected State Senator in Minnesota, two years later was sent to Congress and has been there ever since.

THE HOUSE WILL FIGHT.

REPUBLIC'S CHIEF ROUTED.
President Morales of Santo Domingo Put to Flight by Rebels.

President Morales has fled from Santo Domingo's capital. The cabinet and troops after him. These forces, pursuing Morales, encountered him with sixty men near San Cristobal and exchanged shots. There are rumors that Morales will be wounded. Many believe that he will cross over the mountain passes and John Rodriguez at Monte Cristi.

When news reached Washington that a revolution had broken out in Santo Domingo, that President Morales had fled his capital; that two factions were fighting and that no one had any idea that any sort of government existed on the island, there was a manifest disposition of the administration here to wash its hands of the whole matter. It is admitted that if Morales is driven out and if the island is to be disturbed by a long revolution, the schemes of President Roosevelt to continue the modus vivendi and collect the customs must fall.

This government apparently has abandoned Morales to his fate. The intention of the President seems to be only to take such steps as will protect the lives of the American receivers, clerks, collectors and others who have been loaned to Morales and commissioned by him.

President Carlos F. Morales, of Santo Domingo, who fled from his capital and is a fugitive from the wrath of the revolutionaries, is a product of one of the many revolutions peculiar to Latin America. He is not yet 40, was born at Porto Plata, in the island, was educated for a priest, and for eight years followed that calling. He then turned his attention to the politics of his disturbed little country, served under Jimenez and Woss y Gil, and on two occasions was exiled for plotting against the government. He had participated in six unsuccessful revolutions, when, in October, 1903, he led an attack on the then President Woss y Gil, and being successful, declared himself dictator and later president. He claims to be friendly to the United States, but has always resented the interference of this country in the affairs of the islands.

WAS A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

A DISASTROUS SEASON.
Senate that attracted national and international attention. He plainly threw down the gauntlet. He said in effect that the House had always given down to Senate pressure and that he was tired of the method that prevailed of the House being the body that always had to yield. For one he was up in arms against the system and hoped to see it end. So outspoken and plain was Mr. Cannon that members of the Senate, including Hale, Spooner and Allison, felt called upon to reply to what Mr. Cannon said.

It is a popular and well-founded belief that the Senate really shapes out and finishes and completes the legislation of the Congress and makes it tight and so it will hold water and resist the strain put upon it by the courts. But the members of the House are forthright to admit it.

DEAN OF THE SENATE.

Senate Allison Has Entered on Thirty-third Year of His Service.
Senator Allison has entered upon his thirty-third year in the Senate and his forty-third year in Congress. He has not only served a few days longer in the Senate than any other man, but has been in continuous public life longer than any other except the late Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Mr. Morrill served twelve years in the House of Representatives—from 1855 to 1861—and thirty-two years in the Senate—from 1867 to 1899. He died in January of that year. If he had lived until March 3 he would have completed his forty-third year of consecutive service.

Mr. Allison entered the House of Representatives Dec. 2, 1863. He was sworn in as Senator March 4, 1873, and has been re-elected five times. His present and sixth term expires March 4, 1909, and if he lives to that date he will be 80 years and 1 day old, having been born March 2, 1829. And he will have served thirty-six consecutive years in the Senate and forty-six consecutive years in the Congress of the United States.

John Sherman was in public life longer than Mr. Allison. He served six years in the House, thirty-two in the Senate, and nearly seven years in the cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State.

The other other men on the congressional roll who have served thirty years or more are John Percival Jones of Nevada, who was in the Senate from 1873 to 1903, without a break; Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri, who served from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1905, and Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, who served from 1871 to 1873.

The following is a list of Senators who have served longest:

John S. Morrill	1851
John H. Sherman	1851
William B. Allison	1851
Thomas H. Benton	1851
John P. Jones	1851
William Rufus King (Alabama)	1851
John T. Morgan (Alabama)	1851
John M. Stewart (New York)	1851
Henry M. Teller (Colorado)	1851</td



Michigan State News

LEAVES BABY TO FLAMES.

Mother Dashes Downstairs with Her Climbing Ablaze.

The cow requires to keep up her warmth of body and vitality without lasting injury to the animal. Let the ration contain a fair amount of protein, and be in sufficient variety to keep the cow in good condition, no matter how little milk satisfies you.

Double Yolked Eggs.

Double-yolked eggs are caused by two yolks becoming detached and entering the ovule at nearly the same instant; they then become enveloped in one and the same white and shell. The very small eggs that are sometimes laid by hens and which are not much larger than a blackbird's arise from the temporary stoppage of the supply of white and shell only. The laying of such an egg is generally an indication that egg production by the layer is for a time at an end, this being the last of the batch.

An Object Lesson in Fat Cattle.
The grand champion steer of the international live stock exposition of 1904, winner over all breeds and all ages and classes, Cleo Lake Jute II, an Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old, was sold at public auction on Friday, Dec. 2, at \$36 per hundredweight. The price obtained for this steer was \$10 per hundredweight higher than that obtained for the grand champion steer of the international live stock exposition in 1903. Jute's weight was 1,870 pounds, and the price \$36 per hundredweight, figured up, \$673.20 for the Minnesota Agricultural College of St. Anthony Park, Minn., the owner. Two years ago Elford, another brother, stepped from a street car in Kalamazoo and was ground to death under the wheels.

Hoodoo Pursues Family.
Four Members of It Have Met Violent Deaths.

Word has been received in Kalamazoo of the tragic death of Charles Eames at St. Louis. This one makes the fourth member of the Eames family who has come to his death in an unexpected manner. The father, Lovett Eames, was killed by an explosion of a boiler almost fifty years ago. Several years ago Fred Eames, a brother, was shot and instantly killed on the streets of New York. Two years ago Elford, another brother, stepped from a street car in Kalamazoo and was ground to death under the wheels.

DOCTOR'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

Woman Disappears When Told Michigan Victim Will Prosecute.

Dr. Norman B. Sherman, aged 63, a prominent physician and surgeon practicing in Marshall fourteen years, formerly lived at Battle Creek and Jackson, died very suddenly under mysterious circumstances. His wife and daughter had gone to spend Christmas with relatives in the East. A woman giving her name as Mary Smith of Battle Creek, who called in Dr. Carson, said she was there receiving treatment. When informed that Dr. Sherman could not live she disappeared.

SWINDLERS GO TO PRISON.

At Execution of Sentence, Michigan Victim Will Recover.

Aza Tabor and Dwight Sayles, convicted in the federal court of Indiana of swindling a number of persons by fraudulent land deals in western Michigan counties, were taken to the government prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Tabor and Sayles were residents of Berrien county at the time of their fraudulent operations. They will serve sentences of one year each and will then be delivered to the authorities of Van Buren county for prosecution.

MICHIGAN DISCOVERS JOKER.

Special Session May Be Called to Repeal Perpetual Franchise Law.

It is said the law passed by the last State legislature at the request of the State grange and designed to provide for the incorporation of that body, was either intentionally or otherwise so drawn as to make a legislative franchise of any public utility for all time.

The joker was first discovered when a toll road operating in Saginaw county claimed rights under it. A special session to repeal the obnoxious measure will undoubtedly be held.

SEIZE DEVIL TO SATISFY DEBT.

Figure of Satan Before Detroit Man's Home Taken on Writ.

The stone devil which Herman Menz erected in front of his home in Detroit about two months ago met an inglorious fate the other morning. Two constables lugged it off on a writ of replevin for wages claimed by Warren West of Ypsilanti, sculptor. All the members of the Menz family resisted the officers of the law. Menz, wishing them in the shade of the original of the statue, but the constables only grimed, dumped the statue into a brick cart and carried it away.

Frightful execution was done with the machine guns. They were trained on the crowds, and innocent women and children who were fleeing for their lives fell beneath the hail of bullets.

Thousands are reported killed or wounded. In one instance the machine pieces stationed at the Monastery of Passion were trained on persons who were seeking escape from the pursuing Cossacks. Hundreds are reported to have fallen, and the hospitals are filled with the dying and injured.

The strikers in Moscow appear to have become disorganized, and their attacks were often turned into unruly routs. Thousands were driven outside the walls and the fighting caused terror in the suburbs. Once a mob of revolutionaries, swirling around a street corner surrounded a small squad of Cossacks. The soldiers used their knouts and knives, but were dragged from their horses and trampled under foot. Twenty Cossacks were killed.

The revolutionary leaders are still untamed, although on the whole the skirmishes went against them. The constitutionalists assert that the strikers have lost the day, while the government officials point to the fact that although the strikers have sought to capture the railroads, trains are still running between St. Petersburg, Moscow and Eydtkuhnen, and the tramways and electric lights are still in operation.

In Moscow for several days the streets were like slaughter houses. The revolutionists found shelter, some behind the street barricades, some within buildings, others upon roofs, and from these vantage points did deadly execution among the soldiers. Often the latter used artillery to demolish buildings in which the revolutionists had entrenched themselves; but driven out of one place, the revolutionists speedily rallied in another, taking advantage of every opportunity to pick off the Cossacks by rifle fire or blow them up with bombs. Owing to the lack of discipline among the Cossacks, the latter in many cases fell easy victims. Drunken bands of them charged wildly through the streets and many were torn to pieces by bombs dropped from the roofs of buildings. Sometimes groups of regular soldiers joined the revolutionists, bringing to their support much needed ammunition and arms.

The desperate nature of the fighting may be inferred from the estimates of the dead and wounded during three days of this awful carnage. A correspondent in touch with the situation says that no fewer than 5,000 were killed, while he places the number of the injured at 14,000. The city is in a state of chaos, neither life nor property being secure. Hundreds of innocent persons have been killed in their houses by stray bullets and other hundreds have fallen in the streets. Russia is indeed paying a fearful price for the infamies her government has practiced for centuries upon a long-suffering people.

THE WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS.

How the President and His Family Spent the Holiday.

The custom of distributing turkeys among the clerical force of the White House, which was inaugurated by the McKinleys, has been followed by the Roosevelts. Eighty-seven fine fat birds were this year required to go around, each one bearing a card on which is inscribed the words, "A Merry Christmas from the President." Though, as a rule, they do not have a tree, the Roosevelts inherit from their Dutch ancestors a veneration for the spirit and sentiment of Christmas and the day is given up entirely to festivities. The four young children hang up their stockings, as a matter of course. On the morning of Christmas day, after breakfast, Mr. Roosevelt leads the way to the library, which he calls the "study," where the gifts are laid out on tables. He and his wife distribute them and a general roar usually follows. In the afternoon the children go to two or three tree parties, one of which is at the house of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the President's lifelong chum, while another is at the residence of Mr. Roosevelt's elder sister, Mrs. Cowles.

Every Christmas thousands of gifts from total strangers reach the White House. They are not wanted and people would do much better not to send them. When of considerable value they are returned to the donors, otherwise they are accepted politely, with a note of acknowledgment. Not one out of a hundred of them is seen by the President and in former administrations they were completely destroyed by the explosion. The seven cars behind them were piled up on top of one another. The live stock in some of the cars were able to escape and scrambled in a mad rush to get away from the wreck.

The train was known as the second section of No. 80 and was going at a speed of 45 miles an hour when, without the slightest warning, the explosion occurred. Three of the men were in the engine cab and the other was on the first car. All were blown to pieces. The first three cars were completely destroyed by the explosion. The seven cars behind them were piled up on top of one another. The live stock in some of the cars were able to escape and scrambled in a mad rush to get away from the wreck.

Citizens of North Judson and farmers who went to the scene of the wreck endeavored to save several cars of merchandise and fancy meats which were not destroyed by the first force of the explosion and wreck. Word was at the beginning of a strange, wonderful dream that yet was not a dream but was to come true. It is oftentimes to us that we approach Christ Jesus.

Verses 13, 14.—In heaven "Glory to God!" because of His wonderful ways and wonderful love toward man, because of this His supreme gift to man. On earth, "peace among men," because Jesus was to be the Prince of Peace, because also God was "well pleased" in men as mankind was reconciled to Him through Jesus. This "in whom He is well pleased" seems to be spoken in an anticipatory sense. Already the sacrifice of Jesus which was to atone for man's sin was looked forward to as uniting man once more with God.

Verses 15-18.—The shepherds believed they had heard and at once went to find the Babe. When they had found Him they made known to Mary herself and to many whom they met the wonderful tale of their vision and of the heavenly song.

Verses 19, 20.—Mary herself only knew into a comprehension of the real greatness of her Son. And many things that happened filled her with wonder and with surprise. It was as if she were at the beginning of a strange, wonderful dream that yet was not a dream but was to come true. It is oftentimes to us that we approach Christ Jesus.

As for the shepherds, they were full of joy. They were not troubled with doubts. They were too full of thoughts concerning the wonderful things God had shown them, and had promised, to have any interest in doubts. They seemed great certainties and were full of joy because of them.

Sparks from the Wires.

Reclamation projects proposed and undertaken by the government proved for the reclaiming of 1,300,000 acres of arid land at a cost of \$37,025,571.

The wholesale grocery house of the C. W. Adams & Sons Company in Louisville was destroyed by fire. Loss is \$10,000, insurance of \$90,000.

William Cross of Schoolcraft, prominent in Democratic affairs in Kalamazoo county, was found dead in bed.

Eight men were killed at Ironwood by a fall of 1,000 tons of ore from a cliff in the 1,300-foot level of the New port mine.

Emery Meyers, aged 28, who escaped from the Michigan asylum at Kalamazoo by means of a skeleton key, was located near Duck lake.

A mass highwayman held up George R. Bates in Hart at 1 o'clock the other morning, securing \$30. A watch and two diamond rings were not taken.

Flattened into the earth were the ribs and head of Hiram Bradish of Ionia, a big pile driver tipping over on him. His injuries are fatal. He is 45 years old and has a wife and four children.

When asked to come to the office and go over his accounts with the accountant, Harry Tucker, employed the past two years as collector by the Citizens' Telephone Co. in Battle Creek, disappeared.

Gas franchises have been granted by the villages of Red Jacket and Laramie to Kerr & Petermann, attorneys in Red Jacket. Gas is to be furnished at \$1.00.

Controlling interest will be held in Calumet and Oscoda townships.

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The Grayling Mercantile Co.

Will clothe you from Hat to Shoes. Prices Right! Goods Right!

The Fortunate Isles.

"ou still and you seek for the Fortuna! The old Greek Isles of the yellow bird song? Then steer straight on through the water. Straight on, straight on, and you can go wrong. Nay, not to the left; nay, not to the right. But on, straight on, and the Isles are in sight. The Fortune Isles where the yellow birds sing. And life lies girt with golden ring."

These Fortune Isles, they are not far. They lie within reach of the lowly door; You can see them gleam by the twilight star; You can hear them sing by the moon white shore—

Nay, never look back! Those leveled gravestones they were lasting stones; they were built up to the throne of glory for souls that have sailed before. And have set white feet on the fortune shore.

And what are the names of the Fortune Isles?

Why Duty and Love are a large Content. Lot these are the Isles of the waters miles. That will let down from the firmament.

Lo! Duty and Love, and a true man's Trust! Your forehead to God, though your feet in the dust! Lo! Duty and Love, and a sweet woman's gentle smile; and these, O friend, are the Fortune Isles.

—Joaquin Miller.

THE WOMAN IN HER

By JEROME HARTE

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Ring! ring! ring! The telephone bell had been ringing at five minute intervals all morning and the woman's nerves were on edge. How she hated the very sight of the neat octagonal telephone box and the sifne with its little bells! It brought back unpleasant memories; and there are some things that even a woman with a cool, determined chin and cold eyes will want to forget. The two men—the one whom she loved although he did not love her, and the one who loved her although she did not love him—were unpleasantly associated in her mind with the noise on the wall. In the one, she had overdone the matter of telephoning until she had lost good comradeship—more fool she!—either had telephoned her until she was tired of it—more fool he!—sheer old world we live in!

It was getting dusky and gray. The sun was low and leaden—and the telephone bell kept on ringing. The sun was out of temper when she tried to answer it. A certain dresser was ready, now, after a long time to finish her a gown, but the sun thought just then that she might if she never again saw a gown. She answered sharply and in the receiver with a bang.

Her desk beside the fire was a bowl of red roses from the man worshipped at her shrine. Beside as a letter from the man at whose feet she worshipped. She picked up letter and read again, perhaps the dozenth time.

"My dear Miss Allen—"it ran—in sorry that I think our quarrel mending, but I suppose that it is better so. Our friendship was source of great pleasure to me, but now that we have disbanded so perfectly, that friendship could never be the same again. We will both be happier if I continue to accept your first ultimatum and remain as you wish, then just a more acquaintance. You are generous to take the blame so entirely upon yourself, but I will not take advantage of your generosity. You will understand, I am sure."

She understood! She was no fool! She was clever enough to read between the lines, as he had meant that she should. She was young yet, but she had been many men—and she understood. She had done a brainy earnest work in school and in college, and she had creditably filled for two or more seasons now the po-

hard at the blazing logs. If there had not been two men, she told herself, perhaps she would not have been so restless. But then, that was to be, she sighed. Mentally, she was comparing the two men. A vision of the man she loved, although he did not love her, flashed before her eyes. She saw him in the chair opposite her, as he had seen him so many times in the days that had just slipped back, leaning forward in the characteristic easy pose that became him so well—big and broadshouldered and handsome, with a smiling, sanguine face. Resolutely, she turned her head and stooped and snuffed the roses on her desk. She summoned up a picture of the other man. He, too, was big and broadshouldered and good to look at, and there was much about him that appealed to a refined, fastidious woman of the world. The woman was a fair thinker. She knew in her soul that if the one man had never come, this other man's devotion would have won her heart. But what now, when one man had gone?

She got up restlessly and wandered to the window. What a gray day it was! Would it never stop raining? Could anything pleasant happen in such a mud-colored world on such a God-forsaken day? It was a day to weep about, and the woman wept, her head against the window casement.

By-and-by, she threw aside the cur-



Sat quite in silence;

tain, savagely, and came back to the fire. She sat down again, leaning her elbows on her knees and her chin resting in her hands, and stared again into the flames. As it was a day for weeping, so it was a day for serious thought. What did she want to do with her life, the woman asked the fire. She had been a drifter and a butterfly too long. She had always said that God put us here for a purpose, to do some work in the world—but what was her purpose? What was her work in the world? She must answer those questions some day. Was it time to answer them to-day? Had she a serious work to do alone in the world, a name to achieve? Did she want to go on like this, aimless and aimless, as long as she could? Or did she do something else? An oft-quoted line came to her. "There is a tide in the affairs of men—". She felt that she had just made a bitter mistake. Suppose this were the tide, and she was about to take another step, yet more unfortunate? She knitted her brows. Oh! for sense to think calmly! Would she choose her future life to-day when the opportunity was given her? Or would she wait?

It seemed to her all at once that little faces wreathed themselves in the darting flames, and little forms reached out their arms to her—a chubby-faced boy with hurt finger to be kissed, a blue-eyed girl with curly hair to be smoothed; a sash to be tied, and a hand, round and dimpled, to be caressed. The woman bent nearer the fire. The room grew very silent and she sat quite motionless, staring into the grate. The clock ticked loudly and the rain hit the window pane. Dusk was falling, but she did not appear to notice.

The telephone bell rang sharply and the woman, with a new, strange light in her eyes, got up softly and went to answer it.

"You were good to send me the roses," she said into the mouthpiece. "To-night?—Yes. I had meant to call you and tell you that you might come—No answer?—A woman's voice is a tell-tale thing! I think you have guessed my answer, dear."

The Saver and the Miser.
The miser is the poorest of men, for while he lives solely for self, he gets less out of life than any other man. He has money, but dons himself the things that money can buy. In making money the end, instead of the means, of life he narrows his purposes and achievements down to nothingness. But the despicable example of one miser or a thousand can never shake the firm foundation upon which rest wholesome savings and thrift. The soul of thrift is saving. Most men who have learned the trick of making millions in a single deal first learned how to double their pennies. To the man who would become rich the habit of saving, once firmly fixed, is his most important capital.—St. Louis Star-Chronicle.

Idlers Barred.
"We are told, you know," said he, "that the eyes are just the windows of the heart. Now when I look into your eyes—"

"I hope you notice the signs in the window," the sweet girl interrupted. "What signs?"

"No admittance except on boat seats."

First Apples Brought to America.

John Winthrop is usually held responsible for the introduction of the apple into the New World. But as a matter of fact when Winthrop anchored off Cape Ann the recluse Blackstone already had apple trees growing about his cabin at Shawmut Neck. Some of the best of our American apples were brought over by the Huguenots, who settled in Flushing, L. I., in 1660, and planted there, among others, the pomme royale or spice apple.

Substitute for the Saloon.

A man, who after being addicted to drink, had taken the pledge, was persuaded to attend classes in "first aid to the injured." A clergyman interested in the ex-drunkard's reform afterward called on the man's wife and asked her how her husband was.

"Instead of spending his evenings in the saloon he stays at home every night and bandages the cat."

Cats Shadow on London.

"The sky-scraper," says the London Express, "is casting a long black shadow over London, and its native friends declare that before long the buildings of London will be as lofty as those of New York. They may be right. They have forced our hands in the matter of underground electric transit. What they have done below the earth they may be able to accomplish above it."

MOTHER'S WAGES WELL EARNED

For Work Well Done She Surely Shall Be Made Rich.

Queen's Betrothal Kiss.

No more celebrated kiss was ever given than that bestowed on Nov. 22, 1581, in the gallery of Greenwich palace, by Queen Elizabeth upon the Duke d'Alencon, one of the suitors for her hand, whom, in the presence of Walsingham and Leicester, she kissed upon his coarse lips and, placing her ring upon his finger, presented to her courtiers as their future master.

Why Not Bury Them?

The ancient stocks which have recently been placed in the Oswaldtwistle (Eng.) parish churchyard formerly stood near some old property in the center of the village. One of the stones had a big piece chipped off.

The vicar of the parish noticed this, and obtained permission to have them restored and placed in the churchyard.

Three Wives Met.

An Arkansas City man who had twice been divorced took his third wife to the theater recently. His two earlier wives have become good friends, and when the couple took their seats the man looked around, and, to his consternation, saw he had three wives in a row beside him.

Word From Bre'r Williams.

"When you see Trouble comin' down de big road, des start de house-holler ter singin', on wen he knock at de doo, tell him dat you havin' a concert, on dat he can't come in widout an invitation, on dar's no free ticklets!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Platonic Love.

Platonic love is a high personal reward in which no physical influence exists. There are three noted instances of platonic attachments—Petrarch and Laura, and Dante and Beatrice, and Joanna Baillie and Sir Walter Scott.—The Pilgrim.

Sanatoriums for Children.

Sixty thousand children have been treated since 1887 in the 15 sanatoriums on the coast of France for the care of delicate, strumous or rachitic children, the object of such sanatoriums being the prevention of tuberculosis.

Sanitation of the Tropics.

It is suggested that for the proper sanitation of the tropics for the needs of white men it will be necessary to begin by training the native children in the elements of sanitary science applicable to their environment.

Life's Railway.

Mankind—and especially womankind—travel on the railroad of life. They are equally human, though they pay different prices for their tickets and are thrown out at different stations.

Break Up Fresh Cold.

It is well to remember that a fresh cold in the head may sometimes be broken up immediately if treated early by snuffing warm salt water up the nose from the palm of the hand.

As to "Company Manners."

"Never think you can be a nigger when the door is shut and a white man when it is opened," said Max Adler. "The best you can do is to come out speckled."

Priests Humorists.

Five of the greatest humorists that ever made the world ring with laughter were priests—Rabelais, Scarron, Swift, Sterne and Sidney Smith.

Motor Repair Wagons.

The London county council now uses motor repair wagons to attend to breakdowns on the street railways.

Lafayette's Watch.

S. S. Wertz, of Atlanta, Ga., is the proud possessor of the watch once owned by Lafayette.

Uninhabited Islands.

Ten thousand uninhabited islands lie between Madagascar and the Indian coast.

Idlers Barred.

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MORE THAN MATCH FOR LAWYER

John Philip Curran Wrasted in En-

counter With Witness.

John Philip Curran, the eminent Irish barrister and orator, once met his match in a pert, jolly, keen-eyed Paddy, who acted as hostler at a large stable and who was up as witness in a case of a horse-buying dispute.

Curran much desired to break down the credibility of this witness and thought to do it by making the man contradict himself by tantalizing him up in a network of adroitly framed questions, but all to no avail. The hostler was a companion to Sam Weiler. His good common sense and his equanimity and good nature were not to be overturned.

By and by Curran, in towering wrath, belched forth, as not another counsel would have dared to do in the presence of the court:

"Sirrah, you are incorrigible! The truth is not to be got from you, for it is not in you. I see the villain in your face."

"No, you won't get off with that dodge," spoke up the landlord. "I am onto you sharpers. You are the same pair of swindlers that beat me out of a hotel bill 10,000 years ago, and you can't work that racket on me again!"—Washington Post.

THE WOMAN WHO LACKS GRACE.

Has Missed Useful Friend and Power-

ful Benefactor, Says Writer.

It is a greater drawback to a woman to lack gracefulness than it is for a man, as far as society is concerned,

for it is in the daily little matters of social life that it is most felt and the most missed.

It is not, however, only in her own house and her place as the hostess that lack of gracefulness in speech and manner is a drawback, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wherever her lot may be cast, and among whatever people—whether she is placed in a subordinate position or is at the head of affairs, whether she is rich or poor, an idler or a worker, at the beginning of life's journey or well on the upward road, it is the same.

If she lacks this gift she has missed a useful friend and powerful benefactor. Without it she certainly may get on, but with it she is almost sure to do so, and at the same time will gain friends and win affection.

Etiquette of Other Days.

An old manual of etiquette shows that the people of bygone days were not so different from those of the present, for the treatise thinks it necessary to state that one should never ask a friend where she bought her gown and the pitemost farthing of its cost. To this rule, however, an astonishing exception is made. One might ask these things, it seems, if one really wanted to get a woman exactly like the one in question and were therefore asking sincerely for information.

The teacher opened the front of the case. He looked somewhat sheepish when he read the single word, "Fooled."

But he was a shrewd man. He was not to be thrown off the scent so easily.

He opened the back of the case.

Then he was satisfied. There he read, "Fooled again!"—The Tatler.

Twice Biten.

The old master knew all about "cribbing" as a schoolboy and had not forgotten the little tricks and dodges.

One day during an examination the keen-eyed teacher observed one of his pupils take out his watch every minute or two. The pedagogue grew suspicious. Finally he rode slowly down the aisle and stopped in front of Will's desk. "Let me see your watch," he commanded.

"Yes, sir," was the quick reply.

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Etiquette in Court-Martial.

A court-martial was held the other day at Chalons-sur-Marne on a youthful deserter. The prisoner's father, a railway clerk in Paris, asked to speak for him. Entering the courtroom, the father saluted the judges in military fashion. He made a speech urging the youth of his son, the disgrace that a long sentence would inflict upon the family—it is clean, attractive and beautiful, and with the employees can come in daily contract with elderly surroundings, and set floral beauties on the grounds. Furthermore, they declare that such well-ordered business concerns are a decided commercial benefit to the community.

Reward of Politeness.

"The best dramatic criticism I ever heard," said Will Welch, the theatrical press agent, "was made by a man who was in his cups. The piece, an English comedy, was dragging awfully. 'The curtain had been up nearly half an hour, I guess, and nothing had happened,' he said. 'I wanted to check the yawns that were seen on the faces in the audience. At this point our slightly intoxicated friend straightened up, yawned, looked at his watch and said in a voice heard through the theatre and on the stage, 'Say, what time does this show begin?'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Dramatic Criticism.

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Sacred White Elephant.

Some forty-five years ago the king of Siam possessed a white elephant which was the chief delight and pride of the sovereign in spite of his high education and good intellect. As the greatest compliment he could think of paying to the queen of England, he sent her, by the hands of her envoy, a few hairs pulled expressly for her from the tail of his beloved animal. Later, when the object of his affections died, he sent to his friend, Sir John Bowring, a touching letter in English and